

SIGN THE TREATY

China Opens Two Ports to United States.

OTHER LARGE CONCESSIONS

Commercial Relations Will Be Greatly Extended.

INTERNAL TAX IS ABOLISHED

Missionaries Secure the Much-Desired Privilege of Being Allowed to Lease, in Perpetuity, Property in All Parts of Empire.

POINTS OF THE TREATY.

- TRADE—Opening of new localities to international trade on the part of the empire in which the United States has vast commercial interests. MANUFACTURES—Right to carry on trade, industries and manufactures in all parts of China. TAXES—Abolition of internal tax levying system. MISSIONARIES—Recognition of American right of residence throughout the empire for missionary work. PATENTS—Protection of patents, trademarks and copyrights. MINING—Revision of laws so as to allow entrance of American capital.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 8.—The State Department was today informed of the signing of the American-Chinese commercial treaty and the Japanese-Chinese treaty at Shanghai. The American-Chinese treaty was signed by Minister Conger, Consul-General Goodnow and Mr. Stearns, the three commissioners who negotiated the instrument.

Great satisfaction is expressed at the State Department at the outcome. It makes certain that the two ports in Manchuria will be opened to the United States, no matter what the outcome as to the negotiations for the evacuation of that territory by Russia may be.

PROVISIONS OF THE TREATY.

Extension of Commercial Relations in Its Principal Object.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 8.—The negotiations between China and the United States which culminated in the treaty signed today at Shanghai were initiated under the provisions of article 2 of the final protocol, signed by the powers at Peking on September 8, 1901, terminating the anti-foreign outbreak of the preceding year.

Most Important Article.

Article 4 is the most important of the treaty. By it the Chinese government, recognizing that the present system of levying dues upon goods in transit, and especially the system of taxations known as likin, impeded the free circulation of commodities, to the general injury of trade, undertakes, after the ratification of the treaty and at a date to be mutually agreed upon, to abandon the levy of likin and other transit dues throughout the empire, and to abolish all the barriers and tax stations maintained for their collection.

Banker's Family Trying to Save Him

AMSTERDAM, Oct. 8.—The Handelsblad reports holding of a meeting of creditors of the banker, De Goeyen, well-known in connection with South American issues. The liabilities are said to exceed \$2,500,000. The banker's family is trying to provide the money to arrange matters.

French Strikes Cause Rioting.

PARIS, Oct. 8.—A number of strikes in the spinning trade are proceeding in the Northeast of France and some rioting has occurred at Tourcoing, Bailleul, Halluin and Hazebrouck. At the latter place the troops had to charge the strikers several times.

Three Hundred Turks Killed.

SALONICA, Oct. 8.—A serious engagement occurred between Turkish troops and insurgents near Gumenjo, 25 miles from Salonica. About 300 Turks are reported to have been killed or wounded. Fighting is still proceeding.

Abolishing Internal Tax System.

The remaining provisions of article 4 relate to the method to be followed in abolishing the present internal tax levying system. It limits the places where native custom-houses can be maintained, provides for certificates of identification for foreign imports, and the treatment of Chinese machinery. It also declares that the Chinese government shall be bound to pay a rebate on the import tax and exemption from export tax. Finally, it provides the method of investigation of complaints, and declares an imperial edict shall be issued at a date to be hereafter fixed, setting forth the abolition of likin taxation and charging the various high officials of the empire with carrying it out.

By another article, the Chinese Government agrees to the establishment of bonded warehouses by citizens of the United States at the open ports of China.

By article 7, the Chinese Government, recognizing it is advantageous for the country to develop its mineral resources, and that it is desirable to attract foreign as well as Chinese capital to embark in mining enterprises, agrees within a year from the signing of the treaty to conclude the revision of its mining regulations so that citizens of the United States may be able to carry on in Chinese territory mining operations and other necessary business connected therewith.

Article 9 provides for the protection of trademarks in China.

Article 10 provides for the protection of patents, and article 11 for the protection of copyrights.

Favor to Missionaries.

By article 12, the Chinese Government

agrees to take the necessary steps to provide for a uniform National coinage, which shall be a legal-tender throughout the empire.

Article 14 relates to Chinese Christians and missionaries. It insures the former the free exercise of their religion and protects them against the injustice of the native officials, while not, however, removing them from their jurisdiction or allowing American missionaries the right to interfere with the exercise of the native authorities of their jurisdiction over their nationals. To the missionaries, it secures what they have sought for years, a recognition of their right to rent and lease in perpetuity such property as their societies may need in all parts of the empire.

At the request of the Chinese Government, an article has been incorporated in the treaty by which the United States consents to the prohibition of the importation into China of morphia and of instruments for its injection.

Another article of the treaty provides for the opening to internal trade, in the same conditions and manner as other places are now opened to like trade in China, of the cities of Fend Tien Fu (Mukden) and Antung, the first the capital of the Manchurian Province of Sheng Ching and the latter a port on the Yalu River on the road between Mukden and Wiju, in Corea.

TREATY COMPLETED.

Provides for Arbitration, and Clears Away Many Differences.

PARIS, Oct. 8.—It was learned in authoritative quarters this evening that the terms of the general treaty of arbitration between France and Great Britain have been concluded between the Foreign Minister, Delcasse and the authorities in London.

All the substantial terms of the treaty have now been settled. There only remains minor questions of detail and the signing of the treaty. These formalities are so far advanced that the treaty is considered to be an accomplished fact today.

The advanced stage of the negotiations has not yet been communicated to the public. The treaty follows the general lines of the Hay-Pauncefote arbitration treaty, which to a considerable extent served as a model. It is pointed out that the Hay-Pauncefote treaty, although rejected by the United States Senate, now serves the purpose of giving a basis for this important Anglo-French treaty.

The officials also view the negotiations as evidence of the sympathetic attitude of the United States, France and Great Britain on the practical adoption of the theory of arbitration. The treaty is mainly significant in being the culmination of the rapprochement between France and Great Britain after centuries of warfare, the maintenance of defensive armaments and the recent animosities growing out of the Fashoda incident and the South African War. It is also significant of the tendency toward a reorganization of the European political alliances.

The treaty is mainly the outcome of the exchange of visits between King Edward and President Loubet and the visit of Baron d'Estournelles de Constant and the French Parliament to London. Official pour parlers followed.

French feeling heretofore has been rather skeptical over the practical realization of the treaty, and when its advanced stage is known it will occasion widespread attention and discussion in France and throughout the rest of Europe.

SULTAN MUST EXPLAIN.

France Finds Moorish Marauders Were Commanded by His Cousin.

PARIS, Oct. 8.—According to the correspondent of the Matin at Orin, Algeria, the French military authorities have proof that the Moorish marauders were commanded on two occasions by a cousin of the Sultan of Morocco and the son of the Commander-in-Chief of the Moorish army. The Matin article that implies made in Paris confirm the assertion of its correspondent, and adds it develops that the French government has decided to ask the Sultan to explain his unfriendly act.

Duke to Colonize Large Tract.

LONDON, Oct. 8.—The Duke of Westminster has acquired 160,000 acres of land in the most fertile section of the Orange River Colony, and will leave England for South Africa this week to inspect the property. He purposes to colonize the territory with English farmers. Tobacco culture will be one of the principal features of the cultivation.

Spanish-French Terms in Morocco.

BERLIN, Oct. 8.—It is officially announced that the negotiations between France and Spain over Morocco are approaching a final agreement whereby Spain will take certain parts on the coast of Morocco and France will have a free hand elsewhere in Morocco. German commercial interests in Morocco appear to be guaranteed fully.

St. Try to Rescue Prisoners.

ST. PETERSBURG, Oct. 8.—At Orsha, in the government of Moullet on Monday, thousands of Jews tried to rescue several Jewish prisoners who were being removed from the prison to the railway station. The escort of mounted police drew their swords and repulsed the attack. Ten arrests were made.

Chamberlain's Fiscal Policy Received with Favor.

DISCUSSION CONTINUES KEEN

Liberals Have Made No Attempt to Retract ex-Secretary's Statements, but Leader Rises to Say His Scheme Is Impracticable.

LONDON, Oct. 8.—The discussion of Mr. Chamberlain's proposals continues keen, but so far the Liberals have made no organized attempt at a counter combination. Mr. Asquith, the Liberal leader, spoke at Clerford, an iron and steel center in Gloucestershire yesterday, and in the course of his speech contended it was impossible to retaliate upon the protected countries without taxing food or raw material, and experience showed that retaliation did more harm to the retailers than to the retaliated. The adoption of Mr. Chamberlain's proposals would foment quarrels with the colonies. It was a calamity on the colonies, to say that the unity of the empire was impossible without preferential tariff duties.

Ontario Begins Discussion.

Premier and Legislature Don't Put Same Interpretation on Speech.

OTTAWA, Oct. 8.—In the House of Commons today, Mr. Monk read from the press a statement in the speech of Joseph Chamberlain, of Glasgow, in which he said the colonies were prepared, in return for a moderate preference, to reserve to Great Britain the trade which is now enjoyed in the colonies, and also to arrange not to start any new industries in competition with those already in existence in the mother country. Mr. Monk wanted to know if the government had made any arrangements of this kind at the imperial conference. Sir Wilfrid Laurier said:

Irish View of New Cabinet.

Redmond Holds British Ministry Incomparably Weaker Than Ever. NEW YORK, Oct. 8.—Irish Nationalists' opinion of Premier Balfour's reconstructed Cabinet is voiced in a telegram from John Redmond, the Irish leader, to the Associated Press, as follows:

Chamberlain Up and Doing.

Addresses a Large Crowd, Which Welcomes Him to Pittsburgh. GLASGOW, Oct. 8.—Joseph Chamberlain is losing no opportunity of spreading his fiscal gospel. He started this morning on a day's visit to a friend in Pittsburgh, Scotland, and was welcomed on his arrival by a large crowd of people. The ex-Colonial Secretary made a short speech, which captured his hearers, remarking that no one had benefited more than himself in the past by the support of the working class and he hoped to have the same confidence and support in his present undertaking. Upon the right solution of the great question he had raised depended the continuance of the workman's employment. The sentiment of his fellow citizens in the colonies must also be considered. They were not free traders. Their material assistance and moral support enabled Great Britain to hold up her head during the recent war in spite of the criticisms of foreigners.

Clings to Free Trade.

Miners' Federation Declares Protection Would Bring Ruin.

GLASGOW, Oct. 8.—The Miners' Federation of Great Britain met today, after a heated discussion, passed a resolution by 89 to 5, that in regard to the views of the Premier and Mr. Chamberlain the federation believed that policy they foresaw in regard to protection would be a great mistake, and would ultimately lead to the ruin of this country and hereby resolved to protest against any alteration of the policy which had existed for the past 60 years.

COLONIES WITH HIM

PRICES WILL GO DOWN

Small Prices Make Big Sales—Thirty Pianos Sold Already This Week—Some Bargains Still Left.

Sale Continues

Payments That Anyone Can Make

Iron Manufacturer Says He Is Wrong

Engineering Firms in Line

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INCOMPARABLE Our OVERCOATS and GARMENTS for LITTLE TOTS. UNMATCHABLE STYLES AT MODEST PRICES BEN SELLING Leading Clothier

ALL LOST IN STOCKS

Railroad President Is Said to Be Short \$100,000.

REGARDED AS MAN OF WEALTH

Head of Large Pennsylvania Concern Resigns His Position—Also as Director of Bank—Letter Is Not Affected.

Feeling of Sofia Hopeful.

Consul's Assault Still at Liberty.

Suspend Operations Until Spring.

Border Country All in Flames.

Soliciting Aid for Macedonia.

Member of Benevolent Committee of Sofia Arrives in New York.

New Plan to Save \$500,000.

Directors Turn Them Over to Bankers, If Sale Is Postponed.

From Undershirt to Coat.

Men not admitted? Seer snapped a policeman at the entrance of the music hall in Madison-Square Garden, when tripping through the doorway were hundreds of women, who gazed at the sight of the sons of Adam pleading in vain for admission. The coronet show was in progress last night, or, as the management puts it, "how to dress by living models," and explained by Miss Elizabeth A. C. White.

Miss White is the famous corset expert, and last night she told to her thrilled feminine audience how "each and every figure could be made elegant" and "how dowdy shapes could be turned into 'swell forms.' For assistants she had six models, whose anatomy revealed all defects known to corset experts. The women spectators rejoiced to see women with whose figures than their own, and whenever an especially shapeless form appeared they laughed maliciously.

Ohio Steel Plant Closed.

Dismal Fire in Opera-House.

Bitter With the Sweet.

Advertisement for Ayer's Sarsaparilla and other medicines, including 'Your Liver', 'Hood's Pills', 'Tutt's Pills', and 'Ayer's Sarsaparilla'.